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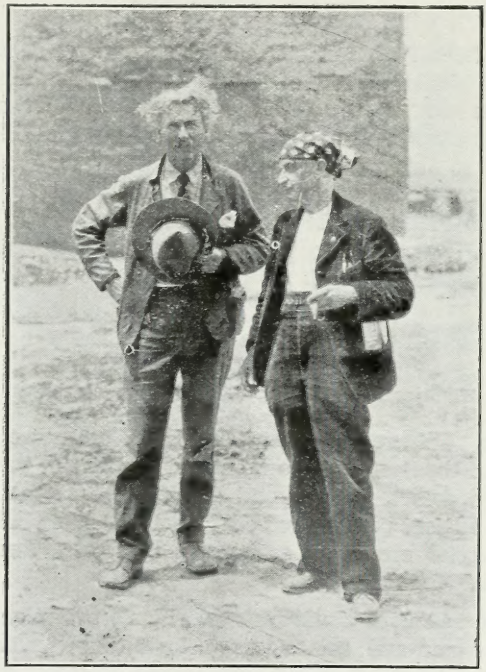

ERNEST SETON THOMPSON AND DR. CHARLES F. LUMMIS

On Their Recent Visit to Santa Fe

SUMMER SCHOOL

University and School of Research

The School of American Research and the University of New Mexico will again this year unite in summer school sessions which will include courses in Archaeology, Anthropology, Art and History and a field school. From June 5 to July 28, the sessions will be at the University in Albuquerque, while the field school will be on the Pajarito Plateau, thirty miles west of Santa Fe, August 4 to 31. The following is from the University Announcement just from press:

Archaeology and Anthropology

Edgar L. Hewett, D. Sc.

101s. *Culture History of the Southwest.* The archaeology of the Southwest; ancient communities of the Southwestern desert. Origin and development of the culture of the ancient pueblos and cliff dwellers; their industries, arts, social structure, customs, beliefs, etc. Two hours a week. One credit hour.

102s. *General Anthropology.* Man's evolution, antiquity of man and relation to geologic time; man's variation; origin, development, and decline of races; problems of dispersion and classification; race pathology; conditions of survival; present development of man; life span of the individual—origin, development, decline; laws of normal individual and racial development. Two hours a week. One credit hour.

Art

Kenneth M. Chapman

25s. *Indian Art.* The course will consist of lectures combined with laboratory periods for copying and adapting Indian designs for use in school work. It covers the origin and development of the decorative art of the Pueblos and other Indian tribes from the earliest prehistoric times to the present as expressed in their basketry, pottery, textiles, and other crafts, including its symbolism as known and practiced by the living Indians of the southwest. The course will be illustrated by drawings, photographs, and the actual material of each period and tribe. Students who reside and teach in the Southwest are afforded an unusual opportunity to study and apply this remarkable art development in its own environment. One or two credit hours. This class will meet twice a week. An advanced course in Indian Art will be presented in August in the Field School. One credit hour.

The Summer Field School

August 4 - 31, 1928

Faculty

Alexander, Hartley Burr, Ph. D. (Columbia), University of Nebraska.

Chapman, Kenneth M., School of American Research.

Hewett, Edgar L., D. Sc. (Geneva), University of New Mexico and School of American Research.

Purposes and Method

The facilities of the State University have been combined with those of the School of American Research of the Archaeological Institute of America and State Museum of New Mexico in conducting a Field School during the month of August. Attendance is limited to forty students, twenty-five of whom may be residents of New and fifteen non-residents.

The theme of the Field Session is *Man and Nature in the Southwest.* The courses to be offered constitute a study of human life in its outdoor setting, with the natural world for its laboratories and with both ancient and living communities for its books. The courses will begin with a study of the natural history of one of the richest and most varied centers of interest in the world. Here are to be found rich fossiliferous strata and prolific remains of stupendous volcanic action. Here, too, the erosion of wind and water have created a land at once charming to view and fantastic in color and variety of form. A part of this physiographic survey will be a study of the flora and fauna of the region, ranging in character from life-forms typical of northern latitudes, found in the lofty mountains, to those of the lower temperate zone exemplified in the valley of the Rio Grande, and again from types characteristic of forest land to those of an arid region.

With these conditions as its setting, human life will be taken up; first, the Cliff-Dwellers and their precursors; then the Pueblo Dwellers and the nomads of the desert, and the story of the ancient strife between the two, enduring through centuries preceding the coming of the white man. With the advent of the Conquistadores, the Spanish explorers from Mexico in the first half of the sixteenth century, a new chapter is

opened, a chapter filled with high adventure and varied romance, leading down to the time when a third great influx of population, the Anglo-Saxon, from eastern North America came into the Southwest, brought New Mexico within the limits of the United States, and inaugurated a new movement of culture. All of these movements are related to one another, and the very latest, the development of the architecture and arts of New Mexico, form a final chapter, uniting the old and new as nowhere else on the American continent. Here we have the most original movement towards the advance of human culture which is to be found within the borders of the United States, the new Americanism of the west.

The idea of the Summer Field Session is to give in special form the panorama of mankind seen in type. The kind of thing which built up the great civilizations of the old world, which forms the outlines of all human history, is here shown in living actuality, past and present, united in a single cultural expression. It is the object of the Field Session to give an introduction to this complex and varied culture. It will serve not merely as a particular study of the Southwest, natural, ethnic, historic, but also as a type of the development of men everywhere in the world through the same great periods of dependence upon nature, of ethnic variety, and of the rise of historical traditions.

Program and Credit

Concretely the program of the Summer Session will be realized:

1. In the courses of lectures by naturalists, ethnologists, and archaeologists, by critics of art and of ideas. These lectures occupy the entire month of August, being

accompanied by daily nature walks under the guidance of a competent naturalist, taking in a wide range of the most interesting and beautiful country of North America, where ancient ruins and nature in every variety from mountain and forest to desert and plain, will be traversed and viewed.

2. Excavations at the ruins on the Pajarito Plateau throughout the entire month. Students will assist in the excavations by supervising the workmen, recovering, recording, and preparing the material uncovered for further study and museum installation; surveying, mapping, and photographing the excavations and sketching architectural details.

3. Field trips to the pueblos of the Rio Grande Valley to observe the dramatic ceremonies, arts, and industries as practiced in the villages; to study the social structure and community life of the people as a basis for interpreting the ancient ruins; and demonstrations of Indian arts, such as the entire process of pottery making by Indian artists.

Students taking three hours of lecture work daily and the accompanying laboratory and field work may earn a total of five credit hours.

Archaeological Tours

After the Field Session, parties of not to exceed ten or twelve may be formed for tours covering all the major excavations of the Southwest. The objective points will be the Pajarito Cliff Dwellings, Taos, Mesa Verde National Park, Aztec, Chaco Canyon, Navajo Desert, Zuni, Inscription Rock, Enchanted Mesa, the Rock of Acoma, Gran Quivira; a tour of about 1200 miles by automobile, made in twelve days. Fair hotels are reached

at the end of each day. Each party is accompanied by a member of the staff of the school, and lectures are given at all important points. Only a limited number can be sent on extended tours, and these only by special arrangements with the Director.

Registration, Expenses, and Equipment

Registration fee for the Field School is $12.50 for resident students plus $5.00 matriculation fee if not previously paid; for non-resident students, $20.00 plus $5.00 matriculation fee. This carries with it the privilege of all the lectures and nearby field trips. All students admitted must live in the tents furnished by the school, take their meals in the school commissary, and be subject to the school regulations which are practically the same as those governing students on the University Campus. The cost for meals and tentage is prorated and will not exceed $1.50 per day.

As the number that can be accommodated is strictly limited, those wishing to attend should make application at the earliest convenient time. The application should state the residence of the applicant, together with previous college or university training. Both men and women students are admited.

Students admitted to the Field School should report at Santa Fe on the morning of August 4th prepared to go into camp on the following day, and to begin regular work on the morning of the 6th. Students will provide their own personal equipment, including bed rolls. The tents are furnished with army cots and the usual camp conveniences.

Address inquiries and application to:

EDGAR L. HEWETT,
University of New Mexico,
Albuquerque, New Mexico,
or
School of American Research,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS

TWENTY - THIRD SESSION

The XXIII Session of the International Congress of Americanists will be held in New York during the week beginning September 17th, 1928. The subjects which will be considered are the following:

I. The races of America and their relationship to other peoples.

II. The archaeological remains found in America and time relations as revealed by them.

III. The habits and customs of the various groups of American Indians and questions of the origin and distribution of these in the old and new worlds.

IV. The native languages of America.

V. The early history of America, especially in regard to its discovery and early settlement.

VI. Geographical and geological questions, especially as related to human activities.

The Congress will meet as a whole once each day to consider papers of general interest which will be communicated by eminent authorities. For the hearing of more special papers, which will be limited to twenty minutes each, the Congress will meet in sections. The titles of the papers and abstracts should be in the hands

of the Secretary not later than June 1st, so that a definite program may be arranged and mailed to members in advance of the meeting.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Ancient Rattle Found by Deric Nusbaum

The finest specimen of a rattle belonging to the ancient cliff dwellers ever found in Mesa Verde National Park has just been discovered by Deric Nusbaum, fifteen year old son of the park superintendent, Jesse Nusbaum, formerly with the School of American Research at Santa Fe. The rattle and other prehistoric relics found with it have been presented to the park museum by their finder. The rattle was found, in all probability, exactly as it was left by some cliff dweller eight to twelve centuries ago. It is considered remarkable that so fragile a specimen, composed of thin gourd rind, could have survived so long a time. The rattle consists of two discs of gourd, about three and a half inches in diameter, cut and rubbed down to fit perfectly together. Yucca fiber was used to fasten the two halves of the rattle and the noise was produced by small sandstone pebbles in the hollow case. The handle of the rattle was a stick of mountain mahogany. The cache was discovered when young Nusbaum brushed off a deep layer of dust from the ledge in a small ruin. Among other objects lying with the rattle were six squash rind pottery scrapers which the old cliff dwelling people used to shape the inside and outside of their pottery, six bone awls, several pieces of tanned buckskin, fire-making materials, and an unfired pottery

ladle. Three small bundles wrapped in shredded yucca fiber and tied with cords have not yet been opened.

Contrast in Maya Culture

The thatched huts of palm and sticks of the modern Maya village in Yucatan are in enormous contrast with the classic "Temple of the Warriors" of ancient Chichen Itza. The graceful temple, whose exhumed beauty is only an example of what the ancient Mayas could do, was resurrected from its grave in a chaotic heap of rocks by the archaeological expedition of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, under the direction of Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley of Santa Fe, N. M. It now lies like a carved white jewel in the thorny Yucatecan jungle and is a monument to a great social mistake of the ancient Mayas. The race that reached cultural heights far above the rest of their neighbors in prehistoric America put all their eggs in one basket when they reserved education for the select few. When the crash came that destroyed their political organization, with the Conquistadores coming at the tail end of a long series of national calamities to finish the job of destruction, there was no insurance. The eggs in the basket were broken and the secrets of the Maya civilization, which had taken many centuries to develop, were lost. The race, in the face of a new and disapproving civilization from Europe, sank back to a primitive level of perhaps a thousand years ago. Because the Mayas were a proud race, they retained some of this pride, and today it is better to be a Maya in Yucatan than an Aztec in the mountains of Mexico. The Maya language is still spoken everywhere on the peninsula and there are Indians in the beautiful and modern capital of Merida who cannot yet talk Spanish, and the best Yucatecan women must know some Mayan

so that they can talk to their servants. The language of the Mayas is spoken far and wide by Indians and whites as well. But no one can read the secrets of American history before the discovery of America, which are written tantalizingly all over the countless ruins of ancient Maya cities that stick their broken heads out from the tangled thorny bush that covers Yucatan like a barbed wire entanglement Only a few dates have been read, and those because Bishop Landa, one of the first Christian missionaries to Yucatan, left behind a description of Maya manners and customs giving modern scientists a lead to work on. From what Bishop Landa and archaeologists have told the world, the Maya civilization was based on slavery, as was that of Greece. Education in reading, writing, arithmetic, astronomy, medicine and other branches of knowledge was reserved for members of the leading families. The artists who carved the dates and unreadable hieroglyphs that taunt modern archaeologists probably did so under the direction of higher-ups who had the system of writing and mathematics at their finger-tips. The masons and stonecutters who built the numerous Maya cities must also have been slaves, because without tools of metal, beasts of burden, or other means of transportation, the work would have been too hard for any gentleman. The manner in which the Carnegie Expedition is putting together again, by the aid of the modern descendants of the ancient Mayas, the fallen structures which their ancestors first built, hardly gives an idea of the activity that must at one time have gone on in the peninsula during city-building times. However, the Indian coming up from the well at the bottom of an ancient "cenote" with several hundred pounds of water in a can on his head, or going up a dizzy ladder on both hands and feet while on his head

are balanced several large blocks of stone, still shows the acrobatic skill he was forced to develop in ancient times. A thousand years ago, when great cities were building in Yucatan, he must have worked long hours in the sun, cutting stone with stone, at quarries where the limestone cropped out of the ground. When he carried huge blocks to the tops of steep pyramids the chances are that he did not whistle as happily as he does today. His song today is still a queer Maya melody with a peculiar flavor that is not in the white man's music, that enlivens the scene as he helps archaeologists restore buildings that have fallen apart with time.--Emma R. Stevenson in *Science Service.*

Archaeology Society al Las Cruces

A meeting has been called in Las Cruces at which a Southern New Mexico Archaeological society will be organized. The purpose of the society will be to gather data, preserve and mark places of historical interest and archaeological importance. The meeting is sponsored by Dean Bloodgood, of State College, R. C. Stockdale and L. A. Cardwell of Las Cruces. A recent discovery has been made of what is thought to be an ancient pueblo on the mesa north of Mesilla dam. The potsherds indicate it to be of ancient origin.

SAN DIEGO MUSEUM

Bryson Named Assistant to Dr. Hewett

A move to link two important San Diego institutions in a new service to the public and to education generally was completed with the appointment of Lyman Bryson,

lecturer and author, to the post of associate director of the San Diego museum and lecturing instructor on the faculty of State college. Mr. Bryson, who is nationally known as a writer and critic, will be charged with making museum facilities more generally available to the public and to students doing special research work. He has done extension work for the state universities of both Michigan and California, has made a study of adult education, and comes to his new work equipped to aid both the popular and the purely academic aims of the college and the museum. The appointment is an innovation, as far as the museum is concerned, since Mr. Bryson is not technically a museum man. For 10 years, however, he has been a close student of oriental civilizations. He is one of the University of California's most popular extension lecturers. He is expected to specialize upon the humanistic phase of anthropology, encouraging in college students and in museum visitors generally the interest in anthropology, not as the sicence of measuring ancient skulls, but as the study of human beings and their changing civilizations, near or remote as regards time and place. Besides meeting a schedule of classes at the State college, offering several new courses of his own there next year, Mr. Bryson will be Dr. Edgar L. Hewett's chief assistant in the administration of the museum. In the latter capacity Mr. Bryson succeeded Wesley Bradfield, who recently resigned to undertake special work at the American School of Research at Santa Fe, of which Dr. Hewett also is director. Mr. Bryson will begin his duties at the museum on May 1, and at the college at the beginning of the school year in September. Mr. Bryson has lived in San Diego four years, coming here from Paris, France, where he was director of publications for the International Red Cross. He has done newspaper work in the middle west, has been in-

structor and assistant professor at the University of Michigan, where he took degrees, and has traveled Europe and the orient for the Red Cross. He is the author of a book of verse published 12 years ago, of one play and of a large number of short stories, reviews and special articles published in the Atlantic Monthly, the New Republic, the Bookman, McClure's and other magazines. While in San Diego Mr. Bryson has written The Union's editorials upon several occasions, has conducted a number of university extension classes and has lectured frequently, most often at the Open Forum, where he is scheduled to speak next Sunday night.— *San Diego Union.*

Mr. Bryson expects to be in Santa Fe during the Summer School session in 1929.

ORIENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Recent Finds at Kish

Recent important discoveries at Kish, particulars of which had just arrived by air mail, were described by Professor S. H. Langdon in a lecture before the Royal Asiatic Society at Burlington House, London. The lecture dealt with the results of the Herbert Weld (for Oxford) and Field Museum Expedition at Kish and Jemdet-Nasr during 1925-7. Professor Margoliouth presided. The Lecturer said that this winter the whole of the great building to the east of the Temple of the Earth Goddess at Kish had been cleared, and nearly all the stage tower to a depth of 60ft. and 25ft. below the level of the plain. This showed the tremendous age of the city and great rise in the level of the soil of the country

since 4000 B. C. The excavations had brought to light a great cemetery of brick tombs, some of them constructed one above another to a depth of three. In one tomb, possibly that of a king or other important personage, was a full-sized four-wheeled chariot. The wheels, the wood of which was still in good preservation, were found beside a copper tire fastened with copper nails. Near the chariot were the skeletons of the four oxen which had drawn it. They were not buried as food for the dead man, but were slain and placed in the tomb so that they might accompany him to the next world. At Ur it was found that practically the whole retinue of a king with his animals were slain and buried with him, but nothing of that kind had been found at Kish. Dealing with the work of the expedition during 1925-6 the lecturer said that he himself undertook the excavation of the prehistoric city of Jemdet-Nash, 17 miles north-east of Kish. It was the only site in Mesopotamia where painted pottery had ever been discovered. He also found pictograph tablets and seals which proved that the city dated back to 3,500 years B. C. Another remarkable find was a vase in the shape of a pig. The conclusion he drew from the pottery and tablets was that in Central Mesopotamia in prehistoric times there was a race not strictly Sumerian.—*London Times.*

EGYPTOLOGY

Skilled Surgeons on the Nile

Skilled surgeons in the valley of the Nile knew more about human anatomy than their descendants of the middle ages, thousands of years later. This is one of

the surprising facts revealed by the translation of the Edwin Smith Papyrus, the oldest scientific book in the world, which has been completed by Prof. James Henry Breasted, well known egyptologist of the University of Chicago, and prominent in affairs of the Archaeological Institute of America. The manuscript is now being printed for the New York History Society, the owner of the document, by the Oxford University Press, which is the only place at the present time that has the facilities for setting up the ancient hieroglyphics in type. The papyrus is regarded as the most important document in the history of all science that has come down to us from the time before the ancient Greeks. It is remarkable in that it shows an amazing approach to the attitude of the present day scientist, in striking contrast to the long lists of mingled charms and recipes that constitute a large share of the medical papyri of ancient Egypt. Some of the diagnoses and treatments of injuries set down by the author-surgeon of 1700 B. C. in his orderly arrangement of cases are surprisingly modern. He made the first observation that has survived that the brain is the center of nervous control; he felt that the heart and brain played an important role in our physical make-up; and he knew something of pulse or pulsation and of the circulatory system. He divided his diagoneses into three groups, according to the seriousness of the injuries: one, "an ailment which I will treat;" two, "an ailment I will contend with;" three, "an ailment not to be treated," meaning probably those beyond the reach of his skill. Among the mechanical appliances which appear for the first time in medical literature in this papyri are included a kind of vegetable lint used to absorb blood, linen bandages manufactured for surgical use, adhesive plaster of linen, and surgical stitching of wounds. The most re-

markable observation in the ancient manuscript, which was probably intended as a text book, is in connection with a case of compound fracture of the skull with no visible external contusions. The old Egyptian surgeon noted that both the eye and gait of his patient were altered on the same side of the body as that on which the head injury had occurred, one of the earliest known observations that injury of the brain may result in disturbance of normal control of various parts of the body.

BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Excavations Near Hebron

Excavations at the site of Abraham's Oak near Hebron, in Palestine, have brought to light foundations of buildings linking early modern times with the beginning of the Christian era, according to Prof. A. E. Mader, a well-known German archaeologist working in the Holy Land. The mound which concealed the ruins had long been known, and its nature had been the subject of much speculation, but no positive knowledge could be gained until the past season. Then Prof. Mader's explorations revealed an unguessed-at wealth of material. The oldest building whose foundations were uncovered was a public market dating back to the Hellenized Jewish King Herod, who reigned in Judaea during the life of Christ. Early historians state that captives were brought to this place to be sold as slaves. Over the ruins of this ancient building, and using stones from it as material, the emperor Hadrian erected a heathen shrine, profaning the altar of Abraham with heathen idols.

Then, after Christianity conquered Rome, the emperor Constantine erected over the ruins of Hadrian's temple a Christian basilica. This stood until the Empire of the East began to crumble, when the Persians conquered the country and tore it down. The church was re-erected by the Patriarch Modestus, but in 638 A. D. the Arabs came, and reduced it to final ruin. The excavations have yielded a mass of sculptured stones, mosaic, pottery, metal objects and coins, all eloquent of the checkered history of the place.

LINGUISTICS

Spanish in New Mexico

Supplementary to his recent paper on Spanish in New Mexico, Cecil V. Romero writes as follows from Las Vegas:

"In New Mexico, although the Spaniards lived among the Pueblo Indians for more than two hundred years, from the time of the colonization to the time of the American Occupation and dealt with them during all that time, their language shows practically no trace of this contact. There is only one instance I could cite where the Spaniards seem to have borrowed a word from the Pueblos. In New Mexico the word 'puya' is commonly used, meaning a barb or a thorn, or, figuratively, a 'dig' in conversation. The word might be merely a corruption of the correct Spanish word 'pua' of the same meaning. But again it might be explained by the following passage from 'The Land of Poco Tiempo' by Lummis: 'The Tanos Indians, whose pueblos then oc-

cupied the country about Galisteo . . . were called by a name based on the method of their penace. This name, in the Queres tongue, was Poo-ya-tye, from Poo-ya, a thorn.'"

IT IS WRITTEN

Art and Archaeology for March

"The Center of Historical Studies in Madrid" is one of a number of interesting articles in the March number of *Art and Archaeology*. It is written by Homero Serís, secretary of "El Centro de Estudios Históricos." The first article of the issue describes and pictures the "Viking Treasure Trove in Sweden" and is by Egil Lonnberg, Curator of the Swedish Historical Museum in Stockholm. The Philadelphia Academy Show is reviewed by the editor, Arthur Stanley Riggs. Some 346 pictures, all by Americans, and 136 sculptures were exhibited, and naturally, no attempt is made to review these in detail. "The two outstanding notes of the Exhibition are color and finish," says the writer. "Here is little if any of the turgid, stupidly muddy color the latest school spades on like manure on a raw field." Among the paintings reproduced is "A June Morning" by Walter Ufer, a characteristic Southwestern canvas from his talented brush. James C. Bardin contributes an essay on "Maya Writing" of which he says: "No related system has been thus far discovered anywhere else in the world. It seems to be unique--a solitary, astonishing achievement of unknown geniuses who lived and worked in remote antiquity." The concluding article is by A. D. Fraser

and describes "Two Terra-Cotta Heads of Hermes in Toronto."

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

Testing Age of Pictures

The average old painting has a more colorful past than has been supposed, judging by X-ray studies reported from the Roentgen experiment station at the Vienna Central Institute for Radiology. Three-fourths of the pictures that have the reputation of being painted between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries are not what their proud possessors think they are, it is estimated. Some of the "old masters" are really not so old, the X-Ray reveals. Some are as old as they seem, but the name of a great artist has been forged over the signature of the real painter, a lesser light of the same period. A few paintings wear false colors at a disadvantage. These canvases were originally painted by men of the first rank, and later were stupidly covered over by entirely new pictures, much less beautiful.

PLEASANT COMMENT

Writes Edward G. Kent of Highland Avenue, Madison, N. J.: "*El Palacio* is most valuable to one interested in the archaeology of the Southwest."